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Marshall Seeks Up To \$20,000,000,000 To Rebuild Europe

Kashmir Raiders In Flight

Baramula, Kashmir, Nov. 10.—With the weekend routing by Indian Government troops of the main force of 5,000 Northwest Frontier tribesmen who had invaded Kashmir and reached the gates of Srinagar, the capital, fighting is now expected to be no more than organised banditry.

Remnants of the raiders—about 1,300—were today in full flight for a bridge at Kohala, 100 miles away, which links Kashmir with Pakistan.

Pursuit by Indian Government troops had been temporarily held up by lack of gasoline.

Refugees straggling back into Baramula, 30 miles west of Srinagar, said that the retreating tribesmen took 500 local hostages with them, after sending out 200 truckloads of plunder.

Brigadier L. P. Sen, of the Indian Army, said that small pockets of raiders were still in the countryside but that he thinks the raiders "are now all on the way out."

STATUS OF JUNAGADH

Meanwhile, a despatch from Karachi, Pakistan capital, said that Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Kathiawar peninsula state of Junagadh, now occupied by Indian Army troops, was conferring with Pakistan and India on the future status of the State, which the ruler, the Muslim Nawab of Junagadh, had acceded to Pakistan.

The State, with a population of 800,000, is mainly Hindu, and the Government of India had suggested that a plebiscite be held.

At Lahore, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto will see Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, and Liaquat Ali Khan, the Premier of Pakistan. He will then fly to New Delhi for consultations with the Indian Government.

The handing over of the administration to India did not mean that Junagadh had joined the Indian Union, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto said in an interview.

The arrangement had been sought pending "an honourable settlement" and to avoid bloodshed.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of the Indian Union, has already assured Pakistan that occupation by Indian troops is "not permanent."—Reuter.

AID FOR CHINA INDICATED

Washington, Nov. 10.—Mr George Marshall, the United States Secretary of State, today presented to a joint meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committees an estimate for his Western Europe aid plan raising by nearly 15 per cent the dollar aid proposed three days ago by President Truman's Foreign Aid Committee.

Mr Marshall asked for between \$16,000,000,000 and \$20,000,000,000 to cover the total four-year programme instead of the maximum of \$17,000,000,000 proposed in the report of the Harriman Foreign Aid Committee. The Paris Committee for European Economic Co-operation sought \$19,310,000,000 to cover Europe's deficit for the four years.

Mr Marshall asked for \$597,000,000 stop-gap aid for France, Italy and Austria to cover their needs until April 1, 1948, when the four years of the Marshall plan proper will start.

Four Conditions For Successful Operation Of Programme

Mr Marshall's figures for emergency aid were a reduction on those originally announced by President Truman some weeks ago, asking for \$642,000,000.

The new estimate provided \$42,000,000 for Austria, \$328,000,000 for France and \$272,000,000 for Italy.

Mr Marshall declared that Congress was being called on "to make decisions which, although less spectacular and dramatic, will be no less important for the future of our own country and the world than those of the war years."

He expressed optimism over the chances of both the long short range programmes achieving success. "Automatic success cannot be guaranteed," he said, "but I believe that the chances of success are good."

He made these statements to a joint session of the Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committees which was meeting prior to the reconvening of full Congress next Monday.

He told the Senators and Representatives that three of the major Allies which fought the European war were directing their policy towards the restoration of a European community. "It is now clear that only one power—the Soviet Union—does not, for its own reasons, share this aim."

He insisted that the national interests of the United States coincided with those of a free and prosperous Europe. "We must not fail to meet this inspiring challenge," he declared. "We must not permit the free community of Europe to be extinguished."

"Should this occur, it would be a tragedy for the world. It would impose incalculable burdens upon this country and force serious readjustments in our traditional way of life. One of our important freedoms—the freedom of choice in both domestic and foreign affairs—would be drastically curtailed."

Mr Marshall continued: "Whether we like it or not, we find ourselves—our nation—in the world's position of vast responsibility. We can not for our own good by acting for the world's good."

He said that he did not intend asking Congress for an overall appropriation for the whole four-year period of the long-term European recovery programme, because the uncertainties of weather, crops, supplies, availability and prices made an accurate estimate impossible.

The first request would be for a 15-month period starting April 1, 1948, and would call for "something under \$1,500,000,000 for April 1, to June 30, and 'somewhat less' than \$6,000,000,000 for the year beginning July 1."

Mr Marshall said that as a general principle "aid should take the form of grants or loans depending in each case on the capacity of the particular country to repay and the effect which the accumulation of an additional external debt would have on sustained recovery."

FINANCED BY GRANTS

As a general principle, however, he considered that imports of food, fertilisers and fuel, with indispensable items of capital equipment for immediate replacement and repair, and essential materials, should be financed by grants.

"Loans should be made to cover imports of capital equipment and raw materials which will directly produce the means of repayment, and where such repayment can reasonably be expected."

He promised that his Government should enter into bilateral agreements with each of the 36 nations to assure that aid was effectively utilised.

"These agreements would include 'undertakings to adopt monetary, fiscal and other measures to maintain stability in the price and cost structure to develop the production to reach the targets set by the participating countries, to increase the production of coal and basic foods; and to co-operate in reducing barriers to trade and promoting an increased interchange of goods and services.'"

He told the joint Committee that the first plan to be submitted to Congress would contemplate the use of funds for purchases outside the United States of commodities not available in sufficient quantities inside the country—especially in Canada and Latin America.

"Such countries should be encouraged to contribute directly as much as they can to the recovery programme through grants in aid or by extending credits for exports to Europe."

Mr Marshall said that it was of "cardinal importance" that an efficient administration be set up to manage the plan, though he did not

give final details of the form this should take.

He stressed, however, (1) that the operation of the programme would, in many ways, define American foreign policy in the eyes of the world and therefore must be fully in accord with the policy of the President as expressed through the Secretary of State; (2) that the organisation must be kept flexible so that it could be responsive to "changing situations and varying supply conditions"; (3) that full use should be made of existing government agencies interested in foreign aid problems; (4) that the administration must be under strong central direction and integrated closely to other operations of the Government, both at home and abroad.

"Unity of command rather than diffusion of authority and responsibility is required," he said in apparent reference to Congressional wishes to take the implementation of the programme away from the State Department.

He insisted that all liaison work with the 16 European nations should be handled through American Embassies and Missions already established there.

He also envisaged additional aid being extended to China.

The situation there, he said, continued to cause the State Department "deep concern" and despite the Chinese Communist efforts to seek control by force of arms, the United States still recognised Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as the sole Government of China.

He promised "early submission" to Congress of a programme of assistance to China.

Reviewing the factors which created the need for the European programme, Mr Marshall said that the "tremendous gravity" of current world economic problems required (Continued on Page 4)



T. A. Pearce (capt) and J. E. Richardson, opening batsmen for Hongkong in the Interport cricket match which the Colony won yesterday.—Ming Yuen.

Interport Provided Lively Cricket

By "VERITAS"

Whether yesterday's cricket was of Interport standard is a matter of personal opinion. But it was lively and the fact remains that Hongkong won by 165 runs which, on the two days' play, fairly represented the difference between the teams.

Most interesting feature about yesterday's play was that Pearce found it advisable to introduce a slow spin bowler.

After Saturday, we had become so accustomed to the speed merchants tumbling out Shanghai with their shock tactics that it was with a degree of astonishment we saw Minu relieve Francis Zimmern, who, incidentally, bowled accurately before lunch, but without the venom which characterised him on Saturday.

Only twice did he make the ball hit a bit dangerously. For the rest he bowled good length stuff which kept both Stokes and Divecha on the defensive.

Darwin, in his first spell was unlucky not to get Stokes caught at very silly mid-on before he had scored.

For some unaccountable reason, Horath dropped a dolly catch.

STOKES' THREE 'LIVES'

Stokes, in fact, must have enjoyed (or suffered) the most adventurous innings of his Interport career.

He was missed three times—twice easy stuff, the third (Darwin being the offender) rather more difficult.

One reached the conclusion that the only reason why Stokes did not score a century was because Minu accidentally found a false spot on the wicket and sent through a vicious shooter which would have beaten any batsman.

It must be admitted that Shanghai never looked like getting the 313 runs needed to win. Stokes was hesitant and uncertain from the first ball and Divecha hardly shaped like an opening batsman.

They held out for 45 minutes before lunch, but it did not take Hongkong long to dismiss three batsmen after the interval. Thereafter it was a question of time.

Up to a point (which, in view of his acknowledged prowess, must be stretched) Stokes battled like a hero. But imagine a batsman of his calibre dropped three times in one knock!

Donald Leach went in and hit up 22—rather blindly, and Wilson had two good smacks before he put one into Dickie Richardson's safe hands at long mid-on.

But little of all this play represented what memory recalls as real Interport cricket.

It was more reminiscent of a jolly Saturday afternoon on the village green, with nobody really caring two hoots about the result because that was already obvious.

SIX CATCHES DROPPED

Hongkong fielded brilliantly on Saturday. Yesterday, skipper Pearce must have wondered why some of his players were ever given hands.

At least six comparatively easy catches were dropped; two others which would have rated as good, but not brilliant, were allowed to go begging.

Summing up: The result was no surprise. Shanghai, obviously out of practice and containing a number of players whose age was even more ominous than their experience, did very well indeed.

A special bouquet goes to Donald Leach. His bowling throughout was splendid—yesterday morning especially so. He whipped away from the middle and leg stump with real venom and the ball which had Broadley caught at first slip was one of the best of the match.

The Shanghai batting was terribly disappointing, not even Stokes snapping confidently. It was bad luck that Kermant pulled a muscle, but it is doubtful even if he had been wholly physically fit, whether he would have withstood the Hongkong attack.

DARWIN'S DETERMINATION

In parts Shanghai fielding was atrocious. Saturday was bad enough, but yesterday Minu had to be missed three times (two of them "slitters" to Harry Mader) before he could be run out!

Hongkong looked every bit a good Interport team on Saturday and then fell away to a very first division club standard yesterday.

EDITORIAL

Colonial Development

BECAUSE most of Hongkong's arable land is already under cultivation, and her industries, apart from ship-building and repairing, are light and productively valuable only in a restricted sense, it is possible that the Colony will not benefit from the creation of the British Government's Overseas Resources Development Corporation. But a study of the two new corporations, capitalised at \$150,000,000 may be worth while. Under the Overseas Resources Development Bill presented last week in the House of Commons, two corporations will be established. One, with a capital of \$50,000,000 will deal entirely with food. The corporation will be empowered to support schemes to grow more food, not merely in British colonial territory or within the Commonwealth, but even in foreign countries if the corporation is invited to assist in the carrying out of a scheme which would result in addition to the world supply of food. For example, if China proposed a plan to open up an area which would grow 3,000,000 tons of rice, the quantity required to solve the immediate rice problem of the world, such a proposal would be within the scope of the Overseas Corporation. British capital would therefore help to solve British and world food troubles and at the same time contribute

to the prosperity of another country, and thereby indirectly to Britain's own prosperity as well; a trading country can thrive only when other countries flourish. The second corporation, the establishment of which is provided for in the bill before Parliament, is the Colonial Development Corporation, with a capital of \$100,000,000. As its name indicates, this body would not be free to operate except in colonial territories which have first claim on the funds Britain is making available for development purposes. However, it is not proposed to limit the activities of the corporation to encouraging food production, but will be free to provide funds for the development of industries where that is desired. One interesting feature of the bill is that it confers powers for the supply of funds for projects run by private enterprise as well as by official concerns. If the Directors of the Corporation are satisfied that the operations are sound and in the best interests of the local communities and the British taxpayer, it has been noted that Hongkong may not feel it qualifies to benefit from the existence of these corporations, but it would be interesting to know whether Government is contemplating either industrial or agricultural development which could be financed from the funds of the Colonial Development Corporation.

American Discrimination Against Negroes Hotly Criticised

London, Nov. 10.—In a despatch on the American attitude towards negroes, John Walters, the chief correspondent in the United States of the Leftwing London Daily Mirror, said today:

"Most American statesmen and politicians who, in an international conference, demand 'freedom and equality' for various foreign races, suffer from a peculiar form of deafness."

"They are unable to hear a chorus from the doors of 'What about us?' It comes from the 13,000,000 Americans who, born black and other important people, are denied the equality and freedom enjoyed by their white fellow citizens."

"American statesmen are, of course, extremely busy demanding a fair deal for South African tribesmen, Korean democrats, Greek constitutionalists, Yugo-Slav churchmen and other important people."

"The American coloured citizens would, however, appreciate a fair deal for themselves."

"President Truman, who is not so deaf, did appoint a committee to ascertain whether everybody was enjoying civil rights."

"Negroes attending these American colleges where there is no colour bar show a high standard of scholarship."

"Yet, as doctors, lawyers and business experts, they can generally make a living only among their own race. Only five per cent of coloured American men, compared with 30 per cent of white American men, have occupations of professional, managerial or clerical nature."

"Incidentally, the American YMCA practises segregation."

"The United States Federation of Women's Clubs bans coloured members. In Washington politics, there is no such person as a negro senator, although there are actually two negroes in the House of Representatives. Only 12 negroes are in the State Department foreign service, according to a 1947 reference book."

"One is a United States Minister to Liberia. A few are secretaries or clerks. Five are Embassy or Consulate guards. One is an Embassy doorman."—Reuter.

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JOHNNY SHEFFIELD
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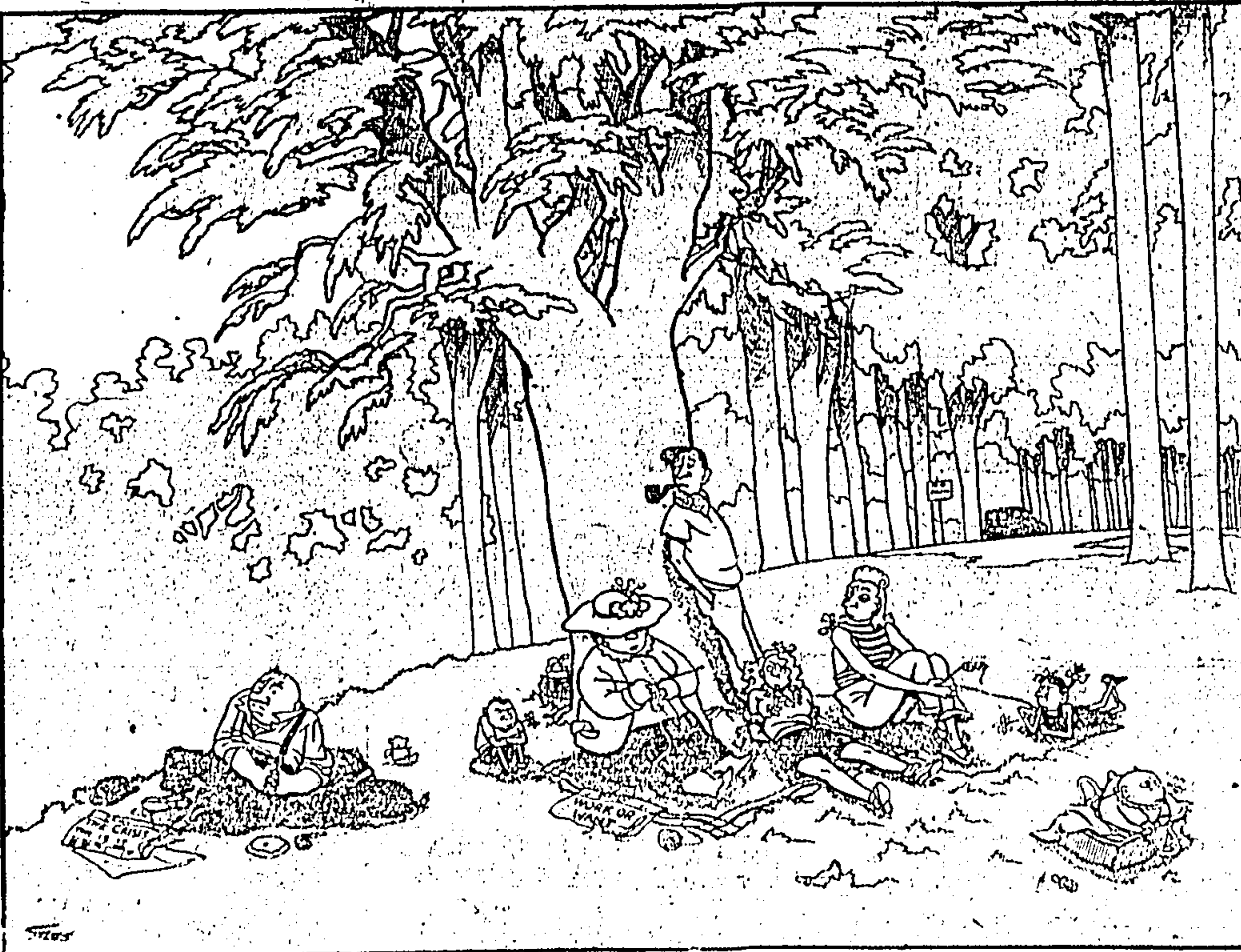
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"It's a bit late to keep telling Father you've known all along he'd have to pull his socks up sooner or later."

AFTER THE DAGGER

JAMES CAMERON files to India to report on the infant Dominions after their baptism in blood... He writes: "The scarlet splashes are still on the pavements, but now they are betel juice..."

NEW DELHI.
I WENT OUT at sunset in the evening and listened once again to the old man murmuring to his prayer meeting as the dark swept down on the lawns.

Peace, said Gandhi, good will among men, all gods are good and men are brothers; a small, dim voice in the dusk, in the wilderness, Oh, India!

Outside Amritsar three nameless Moslems rolled from the train window, dead before they hit the track. A few miles away over the Pakistan border a Hindu woman drifted down the floodwater, headless and headless. Death comes and goes, by the knife or the gun or crawling disease, but life goes on. India is too big to die.

It is six months almost to a day since I was last here. That was before that sensational piece of high speed political legerdemain, the Mountbatten Miracle.

Pool of hate

NOW I come back to the curiosity of a Customs inspection between Karachi and Delhi, to a wild pervious theocratic nationalism that has taken the place of the thing that one could understand: India for the Indians.

I have been in half a dozen countries since then, but here at last I feel a foreigner, as I never did before.

The trouble is over for the moment: the wave of passion and

violence and murder has retreated, and all that is left over the two Dominions is the wreck of destruction and a deep, enduring pool of hate. I went round to the Purana Qila, ancient Mogul fort that is now one of Delhi's refugee ghettos for the Moslems. A friend of mine was looking for an old servant, to take him food—a tin of oats and a packet of sugar.

We found him eventually, living with his family, in a shack contrived of a blanket, a sheet of tin, and an old bicycle wheel, among the stinking multitude of tens of thousands of fellow creatures.

On the move

THERE are still upwards of 100,000 Moslems living in such camps in Delhi in conditions of desperate and melancholy squalor.

Our latter-day judgment of Solomon divided the Punjab, with its three-way religious stratification, between India and Pakistan; the two Dominion Governments are committed to a voluntary 100 percent transfer of minority populations. Seven million people on the move; Moslems from east to west, Hindus west to east. And with the Hindus, the Sikhs, the bearded, truculent, martial Sikhs, swarming east and south, determined, it seems, to build a Sikhistan in Delhi's brown, unpleasant land.

Millions have crossed the line in both directions. Countless multitudes, who tried have not. How many died—by attack, ambush, fatigue, disease—no one knows.

WHAT NEXT?

the Left behind him. Nehru is the man who can still defy Congress three times out of four and get away with it.

Or Patel, the strong man, the organizer, with behind him Big Business, the rule of management, the autocracy of capital.

And if one man—even yet, despite the cynics—could alter the political diagram by his personal influence his name is—you guessed it—Mohandas Gandhi.

But the future of India has five thousand angles to be explored. Only the very wise or the very rash can prophesy.

Delhi is now a Hindu-Sikh city—with the Christians wandering ruefully round with great red crosses on their breasts. Not proudly or gaily, like the Crusaders they oddly resemble, but bearing their crucifix desperately as an immunity from the sudden stab or the random shot, a kind of theological air raid shelter.

And likewise no Sikh today could walk through Lahore and live. No Hindu would be safe five minutes in the Pakistani bazaar where he spent his life.

In Lahore (now in Pakistan), the road, rail, telephone, and telegraph centre for the entire area, three-quarters of the trade was done by Hindus and Sikhs, who are now dead or fled. One side loses its livelihood, the other loses its workers.

That is partition, the surgical operation skillfully amputating the head from the body, the heart from the liver.

But the astonishing thing about India now is not that the Punjab is reduced to ruin, but that the greater part of this huge place—so far—has kept its sword sheathed.

The great focal point of independence is achieved; now it is time to find out what India will do with it. Already—and nobody will thank me for saying this, though it is plain and clear as the Indian sun—Congress has done its job; the schism is evident, simple and obvious, the division between the Right and the Left.

Soon now it will be forced on India to make its choice. Nehru, the idealist, the internationalist, the sensitive and cultured radical, the beguiling, petulant patriot, who has

A LETTER FROM AMERICA

Truman Baffles Them All

RUSSIA'S agreement to support the United States position on the partition of Palestine is an immense relief to Americans; not because they care much about Palestine, but because Russia has agreed to something.

It checks the spread of the idea that Russia is determined to provoke war.

It suggests there may be something other than sheer cantuery behind the Russian opposition to the Marshall Plan.

Apparently it is true that blundering officials have contrived to give the plan, as Europeans hear it described, certain overtones of coercion that never were in the minds of the American people.

The Marshall Plan, as the average American understands it, has two objectives, first to prevent starvation during winter, and second to bolster the economic recovery of Western Europe to the end that it may be brought back into the market as a customer for American goods.

There is nothing altruistic in it from the American standpoint except as a wise business policy is always liberal towards a valuable but temporarily embarrassed customer.

Unfortunately, Truman has an extraordinary talent for making himself misunderstood, even by his own countrymen, and apparently he has created a fantastic misconception of the Marshall Plan even in Great Britain.

MR. J. B. PRIESTLEY has just published in the magazine *Forty Seven* an article in which he assumes that it is the policy of the United States to undermine the Labour Government by making financial grants based on onerous and humiliating conditions.

Certainly there are reactionary elements in America that would like to do just that. There are also the thievish elements that would like to steal the Crown Jewels.

But neither represents the real opinion of the American people.

Unfortunately, that opinion has no competent spokesman in high places. Henry Wallace has been drawing tremendous audiences all over the country, but Wallace seems to be becoming obsessed with the idea that the inoffensive Truman is plotting war.

He is plotting nothing except schemes to win the election of 1948, so that the Wallace attack is badly aimed and only partly effective. Priestley has been misled by the feeble administration of an essentially good policy.

Truman has contrived to flatter away a large part of the immense popular support he had last June when Secretary Marshall first announced his plan.

It could have been adopted then with hardly any dissent, but the enormous amount of book-keeping necessary before legislation could be drafted gave time for Truman's evil genius of dullness and uncertainty to get in its work.

Every time he made a statement he made the people less certain of what the plan really means.

YET, in spite of fumbling leadership and public bewilderment, there has been a slight but distinct revival of optimism within the past few weeks.

The war in Greece seems to be petering out. Italy and France have not gone Communist.

Even Russia as the Palestine business shows is not absolutely intransigent. People begin to recall that whatever he lacks, Truman has always had luck.

Gerald Johnson

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

SHYNESS seems to be spreading. The conductor of a choir had to tell his choristers not to bury their faces in their sheets of music; a travel official says people in trains don't talk to each other enough; and a policeman has noticed a reluctance to show identity cards.

The cure for all these evils, as for lack of coal, rationing, queues, and everything else today, is to have many more beautiful hostesses, in lovely uniforms, ready to mix with us all, introduce us, and set the ball of conversation rolling. This plea has already been made by Mr. Timothy Shay, who was not only my far at Oxford College, but our hardware critic on the old *Readers Observer* when I ran it, and the only surviving member of the Friends of Mistinguett West Purley branch.

Mimsie Slopcorner

MIMSIE is to be Miss Saggered Schedules, 1947. "Her duties are not clear, but she is entering into the spirit of it all," said the Mayor of Sapping Overate recently. Mrs. Slopcorner said: "I do so think they ought to stagger these schedules." The proud father said: "Nothing seems too idiotic for my girl to become involved in."

'Tibetan Moonflower' (XX.)

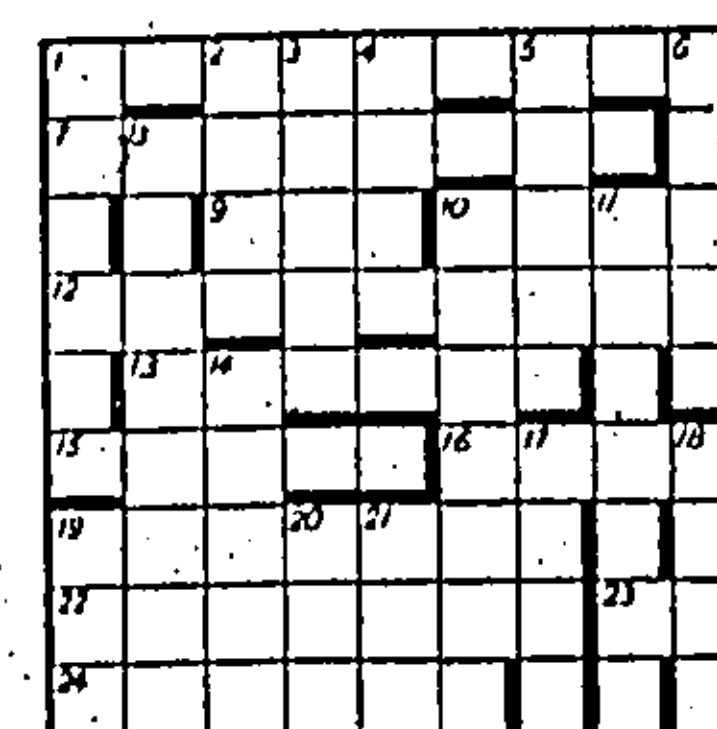
DINGI-POOS, in sentimental mood, was singing an old Tibetan air, accompanying herself on the daz, a kind of five-stringed zello. Behind her, bending over her and breathing down her neck like a couple of horses, stood Mince and Egan. The Josh-brandy had gone further to their heads and they nodded foolishly out of time to the music. Egan wagged his forefinger, as though he were conducting. Mince shut his

eyes and hummed, and nearly fell over backwards. When the song ended, Dingi-Poos rose, and as each man grabbed at her, she sidestepped, leaving them with bleeding noses. Her low mocking laughter came to them from the bamboo-inland grotto at the other side of the room. They slithered to the floor and fell into a profound sleep. Dingi-Poos blew a high note on a long trumpet, and her attendants bore away the bodies of our two acrobats to the Chigwe airfield, where a plane awaited them.

Plan for planning a plan

EVERYBODY is asking whether there is Government backing for the statement made by C. Suet, Esq., at Nuncation. Suet said: "In order to produce any plan, it is essential that somebody should plan the plan itself. And even the planning of the plan must be planned."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



10. Take care the acro change thus. (4)
11. Lashed by the waves. (13, 4)
12. Fervid it can trap, lock. (7)
13. Letters for example. (2)
14. Staring. (6)

1 and 10. It comes natural to the scrupulous to do so. (16, 8, 2)
2. You and him in the dodo. (4)
3. Attend. (5)
4. Seems weighty to be in Gilton school. (14)
5. By no means a young tree. (5)
6. Hag. (5)
7. And how Len's game. (8)
8. Repeat. (7)
9. Fit to the piece. (10)
10. Sort of cat that may be split. (4)
11. It's on the boundary. (6)
12. Ham. (3)
13. Ovine sound. (3)
14. Slip up. (3)

ACROSS
1. Sounds as though entertainment is intended. (9)
2. It gives you a doll word. (3, 5)
3. This line is a young lamb's. (3)
4. Just a notion. (4)
5. Might be where cranes sit. (9)
6. It came easy for Shakespeare's throw to do this. (10)
7. See 1 Down

Solution of yesterday's puzzle. — Across: 1. and 6. Down and out. (10). 2. Out. 3. Breeze. 4. Out. 5. Pull. 6. Ham. 7. Text. 8. Eyes. 9. Sailed. 10. News. 11. Tow. 12. Adam. 13. Tail. 14. Ace. 15. Zest. 16. Claret. Down: 1. Transport. 2. One-eyed. 3. Absolutely intransigent. 4. People begin to recall that whatever he lacks, Truman has always had luck. 5. 6. Fire 1 Across. 7. Arrangement. 8. The 7. Abster. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 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1021. 1022. 1

Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Hip Shaping exercises will bring a new and improved figure!

HIP SHAPING

There is one very rare type of woman—the one who doesn't have to worry about her figure. Many women spend a great deal of time trying to gain weight but most of them have to really WORK to take off the pounds so that they reduce in the right places.

The chie of a new gown can be destroyed by heavy hips which break the line of the silhouette, which pull the dress out of shape. So, let's face the fact! To shape the hips you must really work. Diet will melt away the pounds but exercise will do the shaping.

This exercise will "get you down" on the floor, with your arms holding your knees close to your diaphragm, so that you can roll from side to side. The important part of this exercise is to remember that the push which carries the body from side to side must come from the hips.

Here's another good one. Step under a warm shower with a paddle (or old shoe). Get the water just as hot as you can stand. Let the spray strike directly on one hip until the flesh turns pink. While the water is

Mathilda Etches Returns

A new star has arisen in London's dress-making firmament—or rather it has risen again after 10 years' retirement in the film and stage world.

In other words Mathilda Etches, the designer who actually made the clothes for Vivien Leigh in "Caesar and Cleopatra" in her work-room, has returned to making clothes for a private clientele.

But although this seems as though her 10 years' experience in a patch of every kind, from Caesar's day to Oscar Wilde's, is wasted, in actual fact her well-informed mind will put its knowledge to very good effect.

And one result is already in evidence, for her new collection offers something to fashion which has never been seen before. For instance, among the highlights of her show are the quilted dresses both for day and evening; others are the dainty evening dresses, usually accompanied by bag-muffs.

She is showing blouses of real Brussels lace, and dresses in striped black and yellow satin which make the wearer look rather like an attractive wasp. Even her sports clothes have a freshness which has been sadly lacking in this branch of fashion since before the war. One suit which includes a middy blouse is worn with a yellow bonnet.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Sometimes I have my doubts about ever getting married—I know I'd look a fright in one of those house dresses!"

Hard-Hearted Matrons Drive Girl Students From Nursing Courses

The "authoritarian regime" in Britain's hospitals should be swept away and student nurses given a 40-hour five-day week with six weeks' annual holiday.

BBC RUNNING COMMENTARY ON WEDDING

A running commentary on the Royal wedding ceremony, when Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten are married in Westminster Abbey on November 20, is to be broadcast to the world by a BBC commentator stationed in the Abbey organ loft.

Wyndham Vaughan-Thomas has been chosen by the BBC to make the historic broadcast.

His description of the Abbey ceremony, which will be made during 15 intervals of the wedding service, will be the first ever made of a Royal wedding.

It will be part of a non-stop two-hour wedding broadcast lasting from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the Home Service and will be relayed to the Empire, the United States, and nearly every other country in the world.

Other Broadcasters

Four other BBC commentators will collaborate in the world-wide broadcast. They will be:

Frank Gillard, stationed at the Victoria Memorial, opposite Buckingham Palace. He will describe the scenes as the Queen leaves for Westminster Abbey at 11.03 a.m. and the King and Princess Elizabeth leave at 11.10 a.m.

Audrey Russell from the Citadel, Admiralty Arch, will describe the Royal procession as it makes its way down the Mall and into Trafalgar Square.

Lieut-Commander Peter Scott, perched on the roof of St. Margaret's Church, will comment on the arrival at the adjoining Abbey.

Richard Dimbleby, from a balcony at Sanctuary Buildings, opposite the old Westminster Hospital building, will describe the Abbey arrival from a different viewpoint.

Return To Palace

After Vaughan-Thomas's commentary on the wedding ceremony from inside the Abbey, the broadcast will be taken up again by Dimbleby, Scott, Mrs Russell and Gillard, as the Royal procession returns to Buckingham Palace.

An American commentator will accompany Vaughan-Thomas in the Abbey organ loft, and his description will be relayed throughout the United States.

Three other American commentators will be stationed with Frank Gillard at the Victoria Memorial. Also at the memorial will be French, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Italian and Greek commentators.

Preparing For Chelsea Ball

As is customary at this time of the year, London's art students are busy preparing to stage their annual gala—the Chelsea Arts Ball, which they hold at the Royal Hall, Kensington, on New Year's Eve. Over 5,000 are likely to be present.

Each year the art students select a central motif around which they work their displays. The subject for the forthcoming Ball will be "Etrusque", that period of the 18th century which reflected so much fantasy, light-heartedness and gaiety.

The central design, usually the work of a notable artist, is brought into the hall as midnight strikes and its arrival ushers in the New Year. The design that will be seen this New Year's Eve is at present a secret, and so is the name of the artist who is at work on it.

Every year—with the exception of those of World War II—this annual entertainment has proved one of London's favourites, and in size and conception it has augmented considerably. It is different, indeed, from the times in the reign of King Edward VII when it was originated by a group of British artists and held at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

Check Your Knowledge

1. When were the first trackless trolleys put into operation?
2. What vegetable root tastes like an oyster?
3. Who was Barabbas?
4. What is meant by the term balance of trade?
5. Name the six classifications of domestic dogs.
6. Name two republics that are located on the same island, Hispaniola.

(Answers on Page 4)

These are some of the recommendations of the Government's Working Party which published its Report on the Recruiting and Training of Nurses recently.

Investigating the wastage of nurses in training, the Working Party found that only 46 of every 100 girls who take up nursing finish their studies.

There are seven main reasons, why the girls give up the work:

1. The cramping effect of hospital discipline on their personal freedom.
2. Dissatisfaction with the food.
3. Length and pressure of working hours.
4. Poor accommodation.
5. Insufficient pay.
6. Poor social and recreational facilities.
7. The domestic work student nurses have to do.

It was found that the student nurse's general training spends, on the average, a third of her first year in domestic work, a quarter of her second year, and a sixth of her third year.

They resent it

Most of the ex-nurses interviewed resented having had to spend so much of their time in non-nursing duties.

The described many of their seniors—matrons and others—as "narrow-minded," "sour," "old fashioned" and "bad tempered." Several were termed "hard-hearted" and "inhuman."

In many cases the girls left not because they disliked nursing but because the conditions of training were "all but intolerable" and they had reached "breaking point."

The Working Party maintains that reforms can cut the present wastage to 15 per cent., and suggests:

1. None of the old-fashioned discipline under which nurses in training are "junior employees," but, instead, full student status for them.
2. A 40-hour, five-day training week, with six weeks' annual holiday.
3. Removal of the marriage bar.
4. The "right" type of nurse for minor appointments in training units.
5. A two-year's training course, instead of three, followed by a year's practice under supervision.

'Welcomed'

The Working Party members presenting the report are: Sir Robert Wood (chairman), principal, University College, Southampton; Miss D. C. Bridges, formerly resident-tutor to the Florence Nightingale International Foundation; Miss E. Cockayne, matron, Royal Free Hospital; and Dr T. D. Inch, Department of Health for Scotland.

Dr John Cohen, Cabinet Office, the fifth member, is preparing a minority report.

The Socialist Medical Association welcomes the proposed reforms, particularly the two years training period and the establishment of student nurses on the same footing as other nurses.

It reserves a full statement until the minority report appears.

NEW CARGO SHIP LAUNCHED

The third of four cargo passenger liners specially built for trade with South America by the Blue Star Line was launched recently at Cammell Laird's shipyard, Birkenhead.

It is the Uruguay Star which, apart from being fully refrigerated, will have accommodation for 60 first-class passengers. An oil-burning turbine vessel of 12,000 gross tonnage and 20,000 tons displacement, the Uruguay Star will probably make her maiden voyage next spring.

The four vessels, when completed, will maintain a regular fortnightly service.

Other vessels due for launching at Britain's shipyards before the end of 1947 include an 8,000-ton ship for the Tanker Corporation of Panama City; the Ermelino Matarazzo, second of two ships for Soc Paulista de Navegacao Matarazzo Ltda; and Boca Maile, sister ship to the Federico Schwazer, launched in August, for Compania Carbonifera y de Fundicion Schwager of Valparaiso.

Rupert and the Three Guides—19



McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Extra No Trump Points Often Tempt

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

WHETHER to play a contract at no trump or a suit is a matter of far more importance in tournament bridge than in rubber bridge. In rubber bridge you choose what you consider the safest contract, and you are not greatly interested in whether you make 100 or 120 points. But in tournament bridge, if you can make four hearts or four no trump, you had better play it at no trump because it counts ten points more. As a result the average player in tournaments tries to play too many hands at no trump, especially when the correct contract is a minor suit. For some reason, the inexperienced tournament player seems to think that if he can make five clubs or five diamonds, he certainly can make three or four no trump.

At no trump, declarer at best can

♠ A 8 7 4									
♥ 5									
♦ 10 8 3									
♣ Q J 6 5									
♠ J 10 5	<table><tr><td>N</td><td>E</td></tr><tr><td>W</td><td>S</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Dealer</td></tr></table>		N	E	W	S	Dealer		♠ K 6 2
N	E								
W	S								
Dealer									
♥ A K 10 9		♥ J 8 4 3							
2		♦ 9 4 2							
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♣ 4									
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♥ Q 7 6									
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Tournament—Both vul.									
South	West	North	East						
1 ♠	1 ♥	1 ♠	Pass						
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♣	Pass						
4 ♣	Pass	5 ♣	Pass						
Opening—♥ K.			25						

